DW_fifoctl_s2_sf

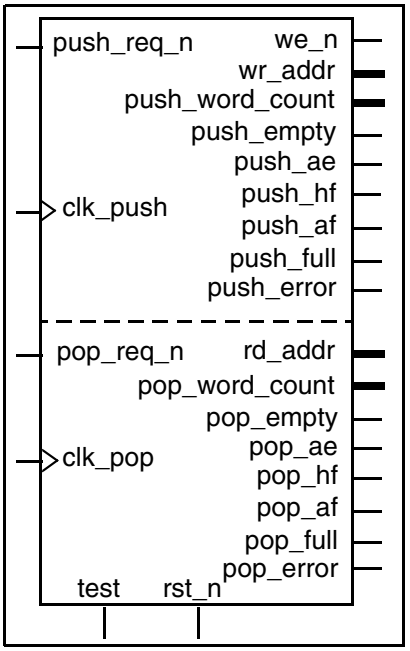
Synchronous (Dual-Clock) FIFO Controller with Static Flags

Version, STAR and Download Information: IP Directory

Features and Benefits

Revision History

- Fully registered synchronous flag output ports
- Single clock cycle push and pop operations
- Separate status flags for each clock system
- FIFO empty, half full, and full flags
- FIFO push error (overflow) and pop error (underflow) flags
- Parameterized word depth
- Parameterized almost full and almost empty flag thresholds
- Interfaces to common hard macro or compiled ASIC dual-port synchronous RAMs



Description

DW_fifoctl_s2_sf is a dual independent clock FIFO RAM controller. It is designed to interface with a dual-port synchronous RAM.

The RAM must have:

- A synchronous write port and an asynchronous read port, or
- A synchronous write port and a synchronous read port (clocks must be independent).

The FIFO controller provides address generation, write-enable logic, flag logic, and operational error detection logic. Parameterizable features include FIFO depth (up to 24 address bits or 16,777,216 locations), almost empty level, almost full level, level of error detection, and type of reset (either asynchronous or synchronous). You specify these parameters when the controller is instantiated in the design.

Table 1-1 Pin Description

Pin Name	Width	Direction	Function
clk_push	1 bit	Input	Input clock for push interface
clk_pop	1 bit	Input	Input clock for pop interface
rst_n	1 bit	Input	Reset input, active low
push_req_n	1 bit	Input	FIFO push request, active low
pop_req_n	1 bit	Input	FIFO pop request, active low

Table 1-1 Pin Description (Continued)

Pin Name	Width	Direction	Function
we_n	1 bit	Output	Write enable output for write port of RAM, active low
push_empty	1 bit	Output	FIFO empty[a] output flag synchronous to `clk_push`, active high
push_ae	1 bit	Output	FIFO almost empty[a] output flag synchronous to `clk_push`, active high (determined by *push_ae_lvl* parameter)
push_hf	1 bit	Output	FIFO half full[a] output flag synchronous to `clk_push`, active high
push_af	1 bit	Output	FIFO almost full[a] output flag synchronous to `clk_push`, active high (determined by *push_af_lvl* parameter)
push_full	1 bit	Output	FIFO full[a] output flag synchronous to `clk_push`, active high
push_error	1 bit	Output	FIFO push error (overrun) output flag synchronous to `clk_push`, active high
pop_empty	1 bit	Output	FIFO empty[b] output flag synchronous to `clk_pop`, active high
pop_ae	1 bit	Output	FIFO almost empty[b] output flag synchronous to `clk_pop`, active high (determined by *pop_ae_lvl* parameter)
pop_hf	1 bit	Output	FIFO half full[b] output flag synchronous to `clk_pop`, active high
pop_af	1 bit	Output	FIFO almost full[b] output flag synchronous to `clk_pop`, active high (determined by *pop_af_lvl* parameter)
pop_full	1 bit	Output	FIFO full[b] output flag synchronous to `clk_pop`, active high
pop_error	1 bit	Output	FIFO pop error (underrun) output flag synchronous to `clk_pop`, active high
wr_addr	ceil($\log_2$[*depth*]) bits	Output	Address output to write port of RAM
rd_addr	ceil($\log_2$[*depth*]) bits	Output	Address output to read port of RAM
push_word_count	ceil($\log_2$[*depth*+1]) bits	Output	Words in FIFO (as perceived by the push/pop interface)
pop_word_count	ceil($\log_2$[*depth*+1]) bits	Output	Words in FIFO (as perceived by the push/pop interface)
test	1 bit	Input	Active high, test input control for inserting scan test lock-up latches

a. As perceived by the push interface.
b. As perceived by the pop interface.

Table 1-2 Parameter Description

Parameter	Values	Description
depth	4 to 2^{24} Default: 8	Number of words that can be stored in FIFO Note that the memory size may need to be larger than the value of *depth*. For details, see "Memory Depth" on page 7.
push_ae_lvl	1 to *depth* – 1 Default: 2	Almost empty level for the `push_ae` output port (the number of words in the FIFO at or below which the `push_ae` flag is active)
push_af_lvl	1 to *depth* – 1 Default: 2	Almost full level for the `push_af` output port (the number of empty memory locations in the FIFO at which the `push_af` flag is active)
pop_ae_lvl	1 to *depth* – 1 Default: 2	Almost empty level for the `pop_ae` output port (the number of words in the FIFO at or below which the `pop_ae` flag is active)
pop_af_lvl	1 to *depth* – 1 Default: 2	Almost full level for the `pop_af` output port (the number of empty memory locations in the FIFO at which the `pop_af` flag is active)
err_mode	0 or 1 Default: 0	Error mode ■ 0: Stays active until reset [latched] ■ 1: Active only as long as error condition exists [unlatched]
push_sync	1 to 3 Default: 2	Push flag synchronization mode ■ 1: Single register synchronization from pop pointer ■ 2: Double register ■ 3: Triple register
pop_sync	1 to 3 Default: 2	Pop flag synchronization mode ■ 1: Single register synchronization from push pointer ■ 2: Double register ■ 3: Triple register
rst_mode	0 or 1 Default: 0	Reset mode ■ 0: Asynchronous reset ■ 1: Synchronous reset
tst_mode	0 or 1 Default: 0	Test mode ■ 0: Test input not connected ■ 1: Lock-up latches inserted for scan test

Table 1-3 Synthesis Implementations

Implementation Name	Function	License Feature Required
str	Synthesis model	DesignWare

Table 1-4 Simulation Models

Model	Function
DW03.DW_FIFOCTL_S2_SF_CFG_SIM	Design unit name for VHDL simulation
dw/dw03/src/DW_fifoctl_s2_sf_sim.vhd	VHDL simulation model source code
dw/sim_ver/DW_fifoctl_s2_sf.v	Verilog simulation model source code

Table 1-5 Push Interface Function Table

`push_req_n`	`push_full`	Action	`push_error`
0	0	Push operation	No
0	1	Overrun; incoming data dropped (no action other than error generation)	Yes
1	X	No action	No

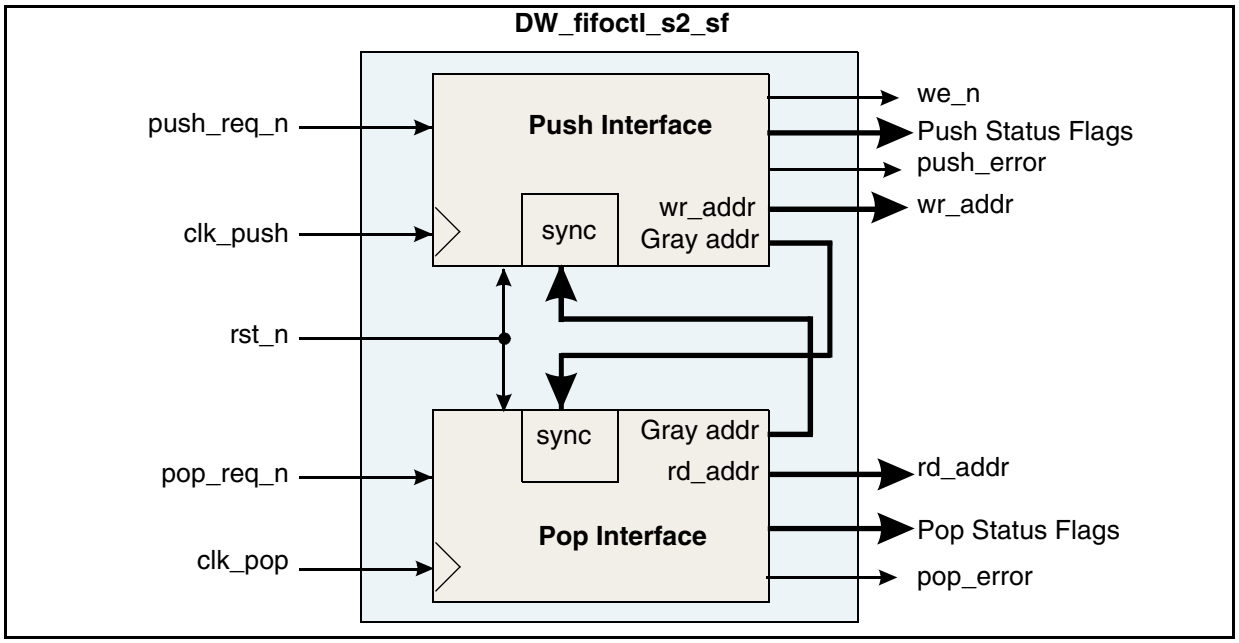
Table 1-6 Pop Interface Function Table

`pop_req_n`	`pop_empty`	Action	`pop_error`
0	0	Pop operation	No
0	1	Underrun; (no action other than error generation)	Yes
1	X	No action	No

Block Diagram

Figure 1-1 shows a simple block diagram of the FIFO controller.

Figure 1-1 DW_fifoctl_s2_sf Block Diagram



Writing to the FIFO (Push)

The `wr_addr` and `we_n` output ports of the FIFO controller provide the write address and synchronous write enable, respectively, to the RAM.

A push is executed when:

- The `push_req_n` input is asserted (low), and
- The `push_full` flag is inactive (low)

at the rising edge of `clk_push`.

Asserting `push_req_n` when `push_full` is inactive causes the following to occur:

- The `we_n` is asserted immediately, preparing for a write to the RAM on the next rising clock, and
- On the next rising edge of `clk`, `wr_addr` is incremented (module depth).

Thus, the RAM is written, and `wr_addr` (which always points to the address of the next word to be pushed) is incremented on the same rising edge of `clk_push`—the first clock after `push_req_n` is asserted. This means that `push_req_n` must be asserted early enough to propagate through the FIFO controller to the RAM before the ensuing clock.

Write Errors

An error occurs if a push operation is attempted while the FIFO is full (as perceived by the push interface). That is, the `push_error` output goes active if:

- The `push_req_n` input is asserted (low), and
- The `push_full` flag is active (high)

on the rising edge of `clk_push`. When a push error occurs, `we_n` stays inactive (high) and the write address, `wr_addr`, does not advance. After a push error, although a data word was lost at the time of the error, the FIFO remains in a valid full state and can continue to operate properly with respect to the data that was contained in the FIFO before the push error occurred.

Reading from the FIFO (Pop)

The read port of the RAM must be asynchronous or be synchronous with its own clock (separate form the write port's clock). The `rd_addr` output port of the DW_fifoctl_s2_sf provides the read address to the RAM. `rd_addr` always points to, thus prefetches, the next word of RAM read data to be popped.

A pop operation occurs when:

- The `pop_req_n` is asserted (low), and
- The `pop_empty` flag is not active (low) (the FIFO is not empty)

at the rising edge of `clk_pop`.

Asserting `pop_req_n` while `pop_empty` is not active causes the internal read pointer to be incremented on the next rising edge of `clk_pop`. Thus, for asynchronous read port memories, the RAM read data must be captured on the rising edge of `clk_pop` following the assertion of `pop_req_n`. For synchronous read port memories, data must be captured on the rising edge of `clk_pop` one cycle after the `clk_pop` edge that directed the controller to pop.

Read Errors

An error occurs if a pop operation is attempted while the FIFO is empty (as perceived by the pop interface). That is, the `pop_error` output goes active if:

- The `pop_req_n` input is active (low), and
- The `pop_empty` flag is active (high)

on the rising edge of `clock_pop`. When a pop error occurs, the read address, `rd_addr` does not advance. After a pop error the FIFO is still in a valid empty state and can continue to operate properly.

Memory Depth

If the *depth* parameter is an integer power of two (4, 8, 16, 32, ...), then the FIFO controller reads from RAM addresses 0 through *depth* – 1 requiring a RAM depth of exactly *depth*.

If the *depth* parameter is an odd value (5, 7, 9, 11, ...), then the RAM depth must be (*depth* + 1) to allow addresses that range from 0 to *depth*. If `depth` is an even value but not an integer power of two, then the RAM depth must be (*depth* + 2) to allow addresses that range from 0 to *depth* + 1.

These restrictions are derived from the facts that,

- The memory depth must always be an even number to permit all transitions of the internal Gray coded pointers to be Gray.
- For non-power of two depth, the memory size must be at least one greater than *depth* to allow the pointer arithmetic to unambiguously differentiate between the empty and full states.

Reset

The *rst_mode* parameter selects whether reset is asynchronous (*rst_mode* = 0) or synchronous (*rst_mode* = 1).

If asynchronous mode is selected, asserting `rst_n` (setting it low) immediately causes:

- The internal address pointers to be set to 0, and
- The flags and error outputs to be initialized.

If synchronous mode is selected, after the assertion of `rst_n`, at the rising edge of `clk_push` the following are initialized:

- Write address pointer,
- Push flags, and
- The `push_error` output

At the rising edge of `clk_pop`, the following are initialized:

- The read address pointer,
- The pop flags, and
- The `pop_error` output

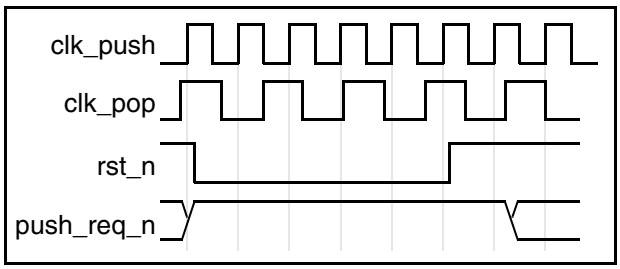
Metastability Issues Regarding Reset

In order to avoid metastability upon reset, the assertion of `rst_n` (low) should be maintained for at least three cycles of the slower of the two clock inputs, `clk_push` and `clk_pop`. During the assertion of `rst_n` and for at least one cycle of `clk_push` after `rst_n` goes high, `push_req_n` must be inactive (high). In addition, it is recommended that the `pop_req_n` signal also be held inactive for at least one clock cycle of `clk_pop` after the release of `rst_n`.

For more information, see Figure 1-2 on page 8.

Note Because the one input that is critical to proper reset sequencing (`push_req_n`) is in the domain of `clk_push`, it is recommended that the reset input, `rst_n`, should be synchronous to `clk_push`.

Figure 1-2 Avoiding Metastability Upon Reset



Test

The synthesis parameter, *tst_mode*, controls the insertion of lock-up latches at the points where signals cross between the clock domains, `clk_push` and `clk_pop`. Lock-up latches are used to ensure proper cross-domain operation during the capture phase of scan testing in devices with multiple clocks. When *tst_mode* = `1`, lock-up latches will be inserted during synthesis and will be controlled by the input, `test`.

With *tst_mode* = `1`, the input, test, controls the bypass of the latches for normal operation where `test = 0` bypasses latches and `test = 1` includes latches. In order to assist DFT compiler in the use of the lock-up latches, use the '`set_test_hold 1 test_mode`' command before using the `insert_scan` command.

When *tst_mode* = 0 (which is its default value when not set in the design) no lock-up latches are inserted and the test input is not connected.

Note The insertion of lock-up latches requires the availability of an active low enable latch cell. If the target library does not have such a latch or if latches are not allowed (using dont_use commands for instance), synthesis of this module with *tst_mode* = 1 will fail.

Error Outputs and Flag Status

The error outputs and flags are initialized as follows:

- The `push_empty`, `push_ae`, `pop_empty`, and `pop_ae` are initialized to 1 (high), and,
- All other flags and the error outputs are initialized to 0 (low).

Synchronization Between Clock Systems

Each interface (push and pop) operates synchronous to its own clock: `clk_push` and `clk_pop`. Each interface is independent, containing its own state machine and flag logic. The pop interface also has the primary read address counter and a synchronized copy of the write address counter. The push interface also has the primary write address counter and a synchronized copy of the read address counter. The two clocks may be asynchronous with respect to each other. The FIFO controller performs inter-clock synchronization in order for each interface to monitor the actions of the other. This enables the number of words in the FIFO at any given point in time to be determined independently by the two interfaces.

The only information that is synchronized across clock domain boundaries is the read or write address generated by the opposite interface. If an address is transitioning while being sampled by the opposite interface (when `wr_addr` sampled by `clk_pop`), sampling uncertainty can occur. By Gray coding the address values that are synchronized across clock domains, this sampling uncertainty is limited to a single bit. Single bit sampling uncertainty results in only one of two possible Gray coded addresses being sampled: the previous address or the new address. The uncertainty in the bit that is changing near a sampling clock edge directly corresponds to an uncertainty in whether the new value will be captured by the sampling clock edge or whether the previous value will be captured (and the new value may be captured by a subsequent sampling clock edge). Thus there are no errors in sampling Gray coded pointers, just a matter of whether a change of pointer value occurs in time to be captured by a given sampling clock edge or whether it must wait for the next sampling clock edge to be registered

push_sync and *pop_sync*

The *push_sync* and *pop_sync* parameters determine the number of register stages (1, 2 or 3) used to synchronize the internal Gray code read pointer to `clk_push` (for *push_sync*) and internal Gray code write pointer to `clk_pop` (for *pop_sync*). A value of one (1) indicates single-stage synchronization; a value of two (2) indicates double-stage synchronization; a value of three (3) indicates triple-stage synchronization.

Single-stage synchronization is only adequate when using very slow clock rates (with respect to the target technology). There must be enough timing slack to allow metastable synchronization events to stabilize and propagate to the pointer and flag registers.

Because timing slack and selection of register types is very difficult to control, and metastability characteristics of registers are extremely difficult to ascertain, single-stage synchronization is not recommended.

Double-stage synchronization is desirable when using relatively high clock rates. It allows an entire clock period for metastable events to settle at the first stage before being cleanly clocked into the second stage of the synchronizer. Double-stage synchronization increases the latency between the two interfaces, resulting in flags that are less up to date with respect to the true state of the FIFO.

Triple-stage synchronization is desirable when using very high clock rates. It allows an entire clock period for metastable events to settle at the first stage before being clocked into the second stage of the synchronizer. Then, in the unlikely event that a metastable event propagates into the second stage, the output of the second stage is allowed to settle for another entire clock period before being clocked into the third stage. Triple-stage synchronization increases the latency between the two interfaces, resulting in flags that are less up to date with respect to the true state of the FIFO.

Empty to Not Empty Transitional Operation

When the FIFO is empty, both `push_empty` and `pop_empty` are active (high). During the first push (`push_req_n` active (low)), the rising edge of `clk_push` writes the first word into the FIFO. The `push_empty` flag is driven low.

The `pop_empty` flag does not go low until one cycle (of `clk_pop`) after the new internal Gray code write pointer has been synchronized to `clk_pop`. This could be as long as two to four cycles (depending on the value of the *pop_sync* parameter). For more information, see "Timing Waveforms" on page 15. The system design should allow for this latency in the depth budgeting of the FIFO design.

Not Empty to Empty Transitional Operation

When the FIFO is almost empty, both `push_empty` and `pop_empty` are inactive (low) and `pop_ae` is active (high). During the final pop (`pop_req_n` active (low)), the rising edge of `clk_pop` reads the last word out of the FIFO. The `pop_empty` flag is driven high.

The `push_empty` flag is not asserted (high) until one cycle (of `clk_push`) after the new internal Gray code read pointer has been synchronized to `clk_push`. This could be as long as two to four cycles (depending on the value of the *push_sync* parameter). For more information, see "Timing Waveforms" on page 15.

You should be aware of this latency when designing the system data flow protocol.

Full to Not Full Transitional Operation

When the FIFO is full, both `push_full` and `pop_full` are active (high). During the first pop (`pop_req_n` active (low)), the rising edge of `clk_pop` reads the first word out of the FIFO. The `pop_full` flag is driven low.

The `push_full` flag does not go low until one cycle (of `clk_push`) after the new internal Gray code read pointer has been synchronized to `clk_push`. This could be as long as two to four cycles (depending on the value of the `push_sync` parameter). For more information, see "Timing Waveforms" on page 15.

You should be aware of this latency when designing the system data flow protocol.

Not Full to Full Transitional Operation

When the FIFO is almost full, both `push_full` and `pop_full` are inactive (low) and `push_af` is active (high). During the final push (`push_req_n` active (low)), the rising edge of `clk_push` writes the last word into the FIFO. The `push_full` flag is driven high.

The `pop_full` flag is not asserted (high) until one cycle (of `clk_pop`) after the new internal Gray code write pointer has been synchronized to `clk_pop`. This could be as long as two to four cycles (depending on the value of the `pop_sync` parameter). For more information, see "Timing Waveforms" on page 15.

You should allow for this latency in the depth budgeting of the FIFO design.

Errors

err_mode

The *err_mode* parameter determines whether the `push_error` and `pop_error` outputs remain active until reset (persistent) or for only the clock cycle in which the error is detected (dynamic).

When the *err_mode* parameter is set to 0 at design time, persistent error flags are generated. When the *err_mode* parameter is set to 1 at design time, dynamic error flags are generated.

push_error Output

The `push_error` output signal indicates that a push request was seen while the `push_full` output was active (high) (an overrun error). When an overrun condition occurs, the write address pointer (`wr_addr`) cannot advance, and the RAM write enable (`we_n`) is not activated.

Therefore, a push request that would overrun the FIFO is, in effect, rejected, and an error is generated. This guarantees that no data already in the FIFO is destroyed (overwritten). Other than the loss of the data accompanying the rejected push request, FIFO operation can continue without reset.

pop_error Output

The `pop_error` output signal indicates that a pop request was seen while the `pop_empty` output signal was active (high) (an underrun error). When an underrun condition occurs, the read address pointer (`rd_addr`) cannot decrement, as there is no data in the FIFO to retrieve.

The FIFO timing is such that the logic controlling the `pop_req_n` input would not see the error until 'nonexistent' data had already been registered by the receiving logic. This is easily avoided if this logic can pay close attention to the `pop_empty` output and thus avoid an underrun completely.

Controller Status Flag Outputs

The two halves of the FIFO controller each have their own set of status flags indicating their separate view of the state of the FIFO. It is important to note that both the push interface and the pop interface perceives the state of fullness of the FIFO independently based on information from the opposing interface that is delayed up to three clock cycles for proper synchronization between clock domains.

The push interface status flags respond immediately to changes in state caused by push operations but there is delay between pop operations and corresponding changes of state of the push status flags. This delay is due to the latency introduced by the registers used to synchronize the internal Gray coded read pointer to `clk_push`. The pop interface status flags respond immediately to changes in state caused by pop operations but there is delay between push operations and corresponding changes of state of the pop status flags. This delay is due to the latency introduced by the registers used to synchronize the internal Gray coded write pointer to `clk_pop`.

Most status flags have a property which is potentially useful to the designed operation of the FIFO controller. These properties are described in the following explanations of the flag behaviors.

push_empty

The `push_empty` output, active high, is synchronous to the `clk_push` input. `push_empty` indicates to the push interface that the FIFO is empty. During the first push, the rising edge of `clk_push` causes the first word to be written into the FIFO, and `push_empty` is driven low.

The action of the last word being popped from a nearly empty FIFO is controlled by the pop interface. Thus, the `push_empty` output is asserted only after the new internal Gray code read pointer (from the pop interface) is synchronized to `clk_push` and processed by the status flag logic.

Property of push_empty

If `push_empty` is active (high) then the FIFO is truly empty. This property does not apply to `pop_empty`.

push_ae

The `push_ae` output, active high, is synchronous to the `clk_push` input. The `push_ae` output indicates to the push interface that the FIFO is almost empty when there are no more than *push_ae_lvl* words currently in the FIFO to be popped as perceived at the push interface.

The *push_ae_lvl* parameter defines the almost empty threshold of the push interface independent of that of the pop interface. The `push_ae` output is useful when it is desirable to push data into the FIFO in bursts (without allowing the FIFO to become empty).

Property of push_ae

If `push_ae` is active (high) then the FIFO has at least (*depth* – *push_ae_lvl*) available locations. Thus such status indicates that the push interface can safely and unconditionally push (*depth* – *push_ae_lvl*) words into the FIFO. This property guarantees that such a 'blind push' operation will not overrun the FIFO.

push_hf

The `push_hf` output, active high, is synchronous to the `clk_push` input, and indicates to the push interface that the FIFO has at least half of its memory locations occupied as perceived by the push interface.

Property of push_hf

If `push_hf` is inactive (low) then the FIFO has at least half of its locations available. Thus such status indicates that the push interface can safely and unconditionally push (INT(*depth*/2) + 1) words into the FIFO. This property guarantees that such a 'blind push' operation will not overrun the FIFO.

push_af

The `push_af` output, active high, is synchronous to the `clk_push` input. `push_af` indicates to the push interface that the FIFO is almost full when there are no more than *push_af_lvl* empty locations in the FIFO as perceived by the push interface.

The *push_af_lvl* parameter defines the almost full threshold of the push interface independent of the pop interface. The `push_af` output is useful when more than one cycle of advance warning is needed to stop the flow of data into the FIFO before it becomes full (to avoid a FIFO overrun).

Property of push_af

If `push_af` is inactive (low) then the FIFO has at least (*push_af_lvl* + 1) available locations. Thus such status indicates that the push interface can safely and unconditionally push (*push_af_lvl* + 1) words into the FIFO. This property guarantees that such a 'blind push' operation will not overrun the FIFO.

push_full

The `push_full` output, active high, is synchronous to the `clk_push` input. The `push_full` output indicates to the push interface that the FIFO is full. During the final push, the rising edge of `clk_push` causes the last word to be pushed, and `push_full` is asserted.

The action of the first word being popped from a full FIFO is controlled by the pop interface. Thus, the `push_full` output goes low only after the new internal Gray code read pointer from the pop interface is synchronized to `clk_push` and processed by the status flag state logic.

pop_empty

The `pop_empty` output, active high, is synchronous to the `clk_pop` input. `pop_empty` indicates to the pop interface that the FIFO is empty as perceived by the pop interface. The action of the last word being popped from a nearly empty FIFO is controlled by the pop interface. Thus, the `pop_empty` output is asserted at the rising edge of `clk_pop` that causes the last word to be popped from the FIFO.

The action of pushing the first word into an empty FIFO is controlled by the push interface. That means `pop_empty` goes low only after the new internal Gray code write pointer from the push interface is synchronized to `clk_pop` and processed by the status flag state logic.

pop_ae

The `pop_ae` output, active high, is synchronous to the `clk_pop` input. `pop_ae` indicates to the pop interface that the FIFO is almost empty when there are no more than *pop_ae_lvl* words currently in the FIFO to be popped as perceived by the pop interface.

The *pop_ae_lvl* parameter defines the almost empty threshold of the pop interface independent of the push interface. The `pop_ae` output is useful when more than one cycle of advance warning is needed to stop the popping of data from the FIFO before it becomes empty (to avoid a FIFO underrun).

Property of pop_ae

If `pop_ae` is inactive (low) then there are at least (*pop_ae_lvl* + 1) words in the FIFO. Thus such status indicates that the pop interface can safely and unconditionally pop (*pop_ae_lvl* + 1) words out of the FIFO. This property guarantees that such a ‘blind pop’ operation will not underrun the FIFO.

pop_hf

The `pop_hf` output, active high, is synchronous to the `clk_pop` input. `pop_hf` indicates to the pop interface that the FIFO has at least half of its memory locations occupied as perceived by the pop interface.

Property of pop_hf

If `pop_hf` is active (high) then at least half of the words in the FIFO are occupied. Thus such status indicates that the pop interface can safely and unconditionally pop INT((*depth* + 1)/2) words out of the FIFO. This property guarantees that such a ‘blind pop’ operation will not underrun the FIFO.

pop_af

The `pop_af` output, active high, is synchronous to the `clk_pop` input. The `pop_af` output indicates to the pop interface that the FIFO is almost full when there are no more than *pop_af_lvl* empty locations in the FIFO as perceived by the pop interface.

The *pop_af_lvl* parameter defines the almost full threshold of the pop interface independent of that of the pop interface. The `pop_af` output is useful when it is desirable to pop data out of the FIFO in bursts (without allowing the FIFO to become empty).

Property of pop_af

If `pop_af` is active (high) then there are at least (*depth – pop_af_lvl*) words in the FIFO. Thus such status indicates that the pop interface can safely and unconditionally pop (*depth – pop_af_lvl*) words out of the FIFO. This property guarantees that such a 'blind pop' operation will not underrun the FIFO.

pop_full

The `pop_full` output, active high , is synchronous to the `clk_pop` input. `pop_full` indicates to the pop interface that the FIFO is full as perceived by the pop interface. The action of popping the first word out of a full FIFO is controlled by the pop interface. Thus, the `pop_full` output goes low at the rising edge of the `clk_pop` that causes the first word to be popped.

The action of the last word being pushed into a nearly full FIFO is controlled by the push interface. This means the `pop_full` output is asserted only after the new write pointer from the pop interface is synchronized to `clk_pop` and processed by the status flag state logic.

Property of pop_full

If `pop_full` is active (high) then the FIFO is truly full. This property does not apply to `push_full`.

Simulation Methodology

DW_fifoctl_s2_sf contains synchronization of Gray coded pointers between clock domains for which there are two methods for simulation.

- The first method is to use the simulation models, which emulate the RTL model, with no modeling of metastable behavior. Using this method requires no extra action.
- The second method (only available for Verilog simulation models) is to enable modeling of random skew between bits of the Gray coded pointers that traverse to and from each domain.

  To use the second method, a Verilog preprocessing macro named DW_MODEL_MISSAMPLES must be defined in one of the following ways:

  - Specify the Verilog preprocessing macro in Verilog code:

    ```
    `define DW_MODEL_MISSAMPLES
    ```

  - Or, include a command line option to the simulator, such as `+define+DW_MODEL_MISSAMPLES` (which is used for the Synopsys VCS simulator)

Suppressing Warning Messages During Verilog Simulation

The Verilog simulation model includes macros that allow you to suppress warning messages during simulation.

To suppress all warning messages for all DWBB components, define the DW_SUPPRESS_WARN macro in either of the following ways:

- Specify the Verilog preprocessing macro in Verilog code:

  ```
  `define DW_SUPPRESS_WARN
  ```

- Or, include a command line option to the simulator, such as:

  `+define+DW_SUPPRESS_WARN` (which is used for the Synopsys VCS simulator)

The warning messages for this model include the following:

- If values other than 1 or 0 are present on a clock port, the following message is displayed:

  ```
  WARNING: <instance_path>.<clock_name>_monitor:
      at time = <timestamp>, Detected unknown value, x, on <clock_name> input.
  ```

  To suppress only this warning message for all DWBB components, use the following macro:

  - Define the DW_DISABLE_CLK_MONITOR macro. You can define this macro in the following ways:
    - Specify the Verilog preprocessing macro in Verilog code:

      ```
      `define DW_DISABLE_CLK_MONITOR
      ```

    - Or, include a command line option to the simulator, such as:

      `+define+DW_DISABLE_CLK_MONITOR` (which is used for the Synopsys VCS simulator)

  This message is also suppressed using the DW_SUPPRESS_WARN macro explained earlier.

Timing Waveforms

This section shows timing diagrams for various conditions of DW_fifoctl_s2_sf, beginning with Figure 1-3 on page 16.

Figure 1-3 Push Timing Waveforms

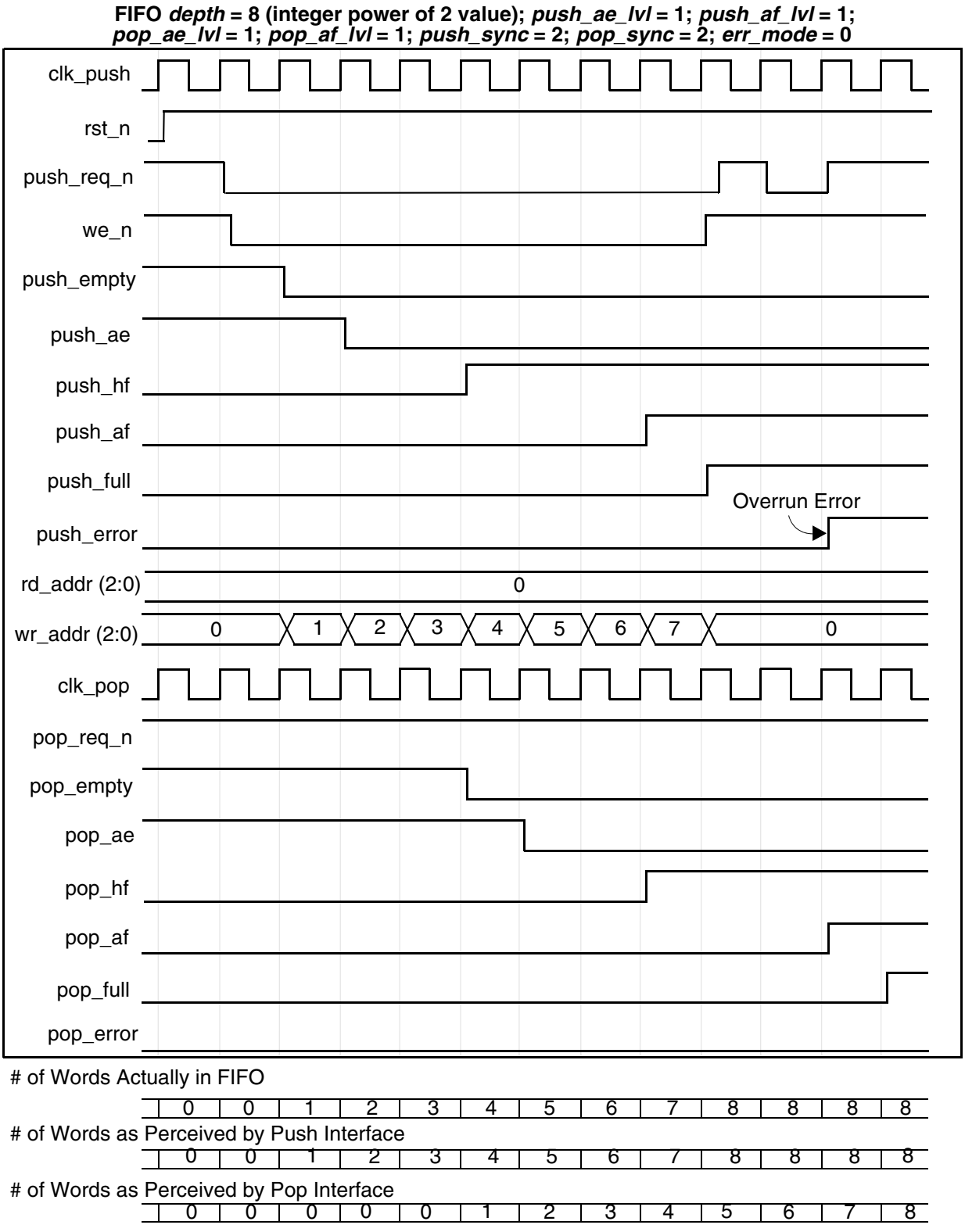


Figure 1-4 Pop Timing Waveforms

FIFO *depth* = 8 (integer power of 2 value); *push_ae_lvl* = 1; *push_af_lvl* = 1; *pop_ae_lvl* = 1; *pop_af_lvl* = 1; *push_sync* = 2; *pop_sync* = 2; *err_mode* = 0

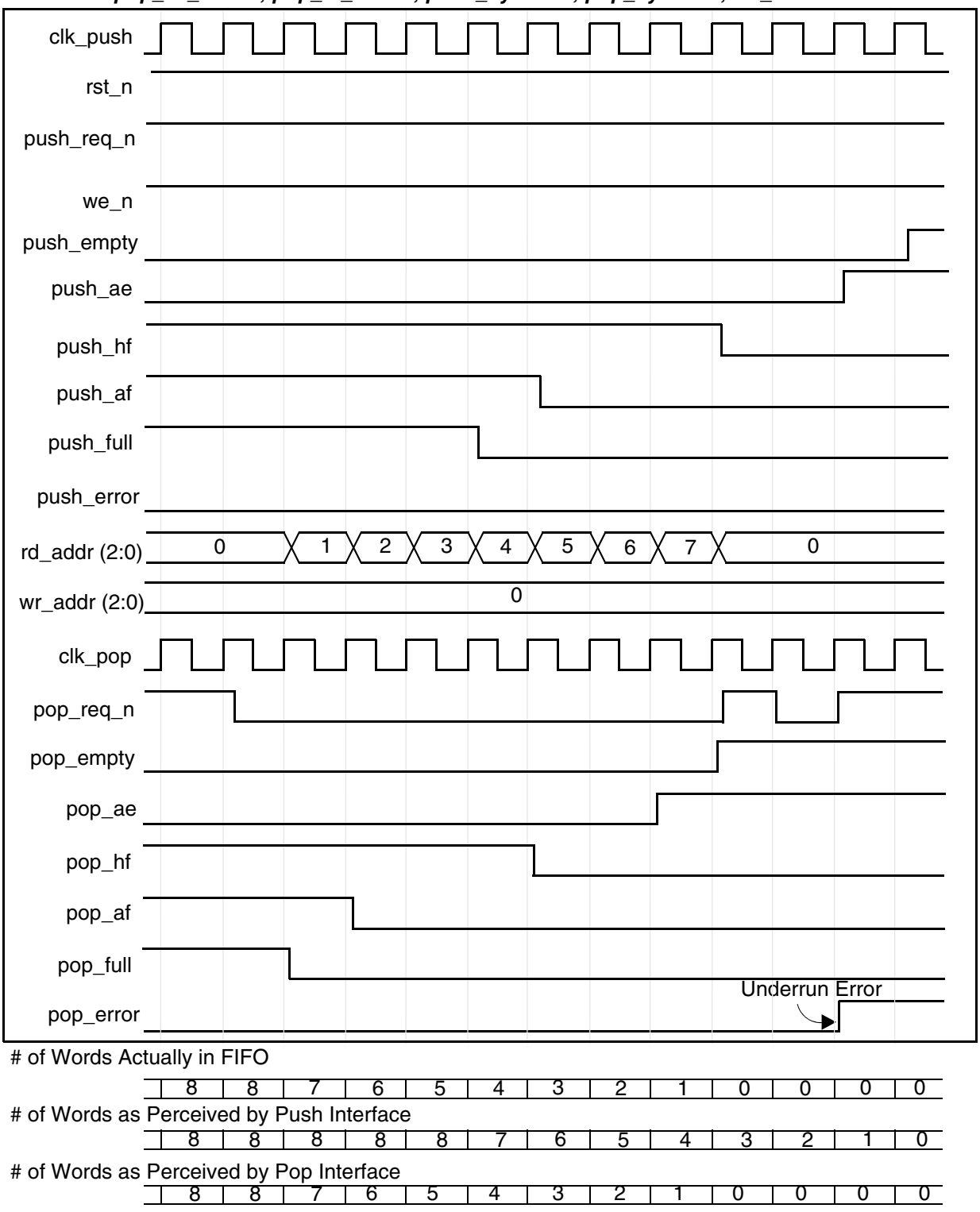
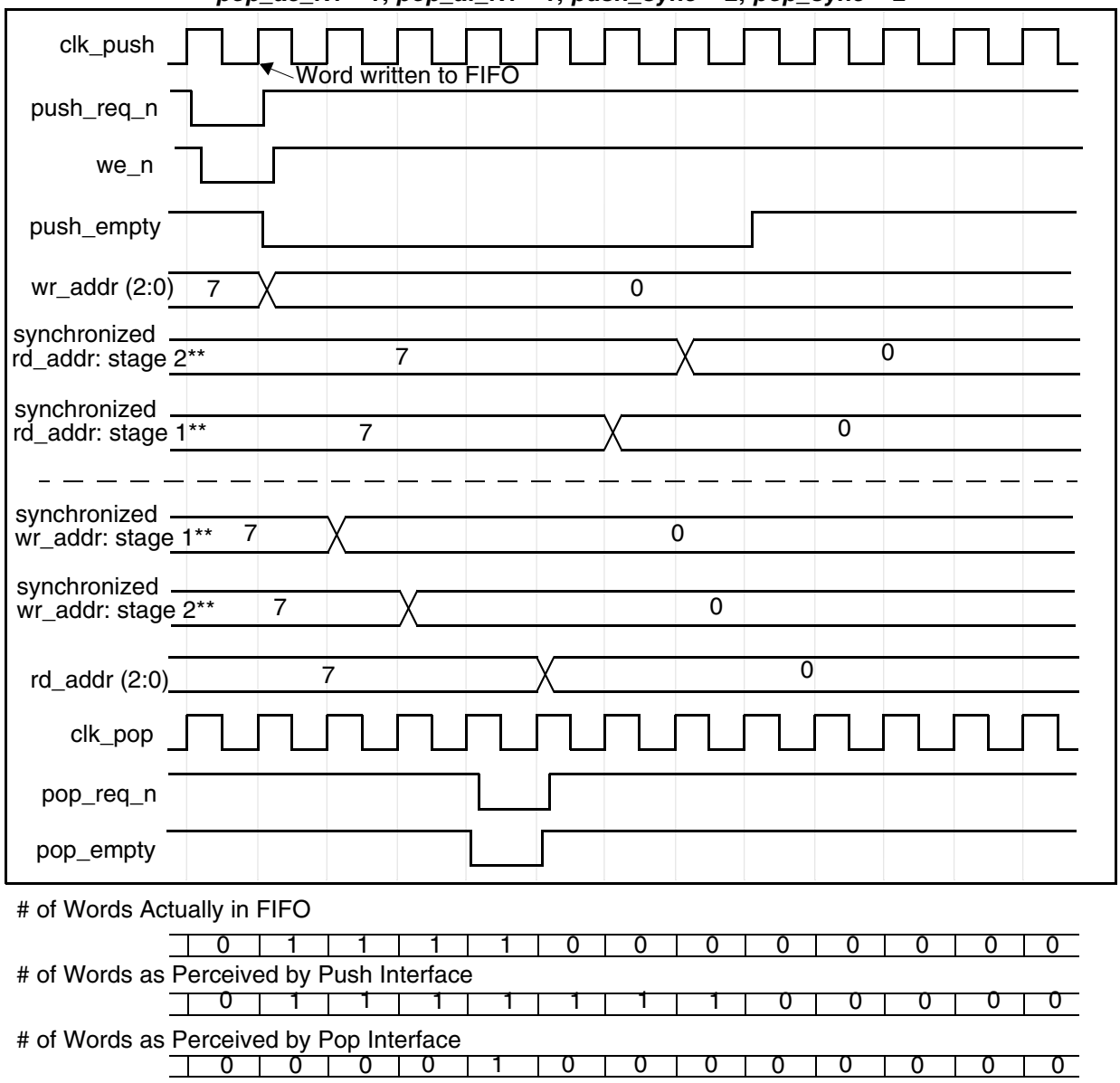


Figure 1-5 FIFO Single Word Timing Waveforms with Double-Stage Synchronization

FIFO *depth* = 8 (integer power of 2 value); *push_ae_lvl* = 1; *push_af_lvl* = 1; *pop_ae_lvl* = 1; *pop_af_lvl* = 1; *push_sync* = 2; *pop_sync* = 2



** Note: For clarity in showing the operation, the synchronized addresses inside the controller are not shown as being Gray coded. In the actual synthetic design Gray coded addresses are used in synchronization across clock boundaries.

Figure 1-6 FIFO Non-power of 2 *depth* Push Timing Waveforms

FIFO *depth* = 9 (non-power of 2 value); *push_ae_lvl* = 3; *push_af_lvl* = 3; *pop_ae_lvl* = 3; *pop_af_lvl* = 3; *push_sync* = 1; *pop_sync* = 1; *err_mode* = 1

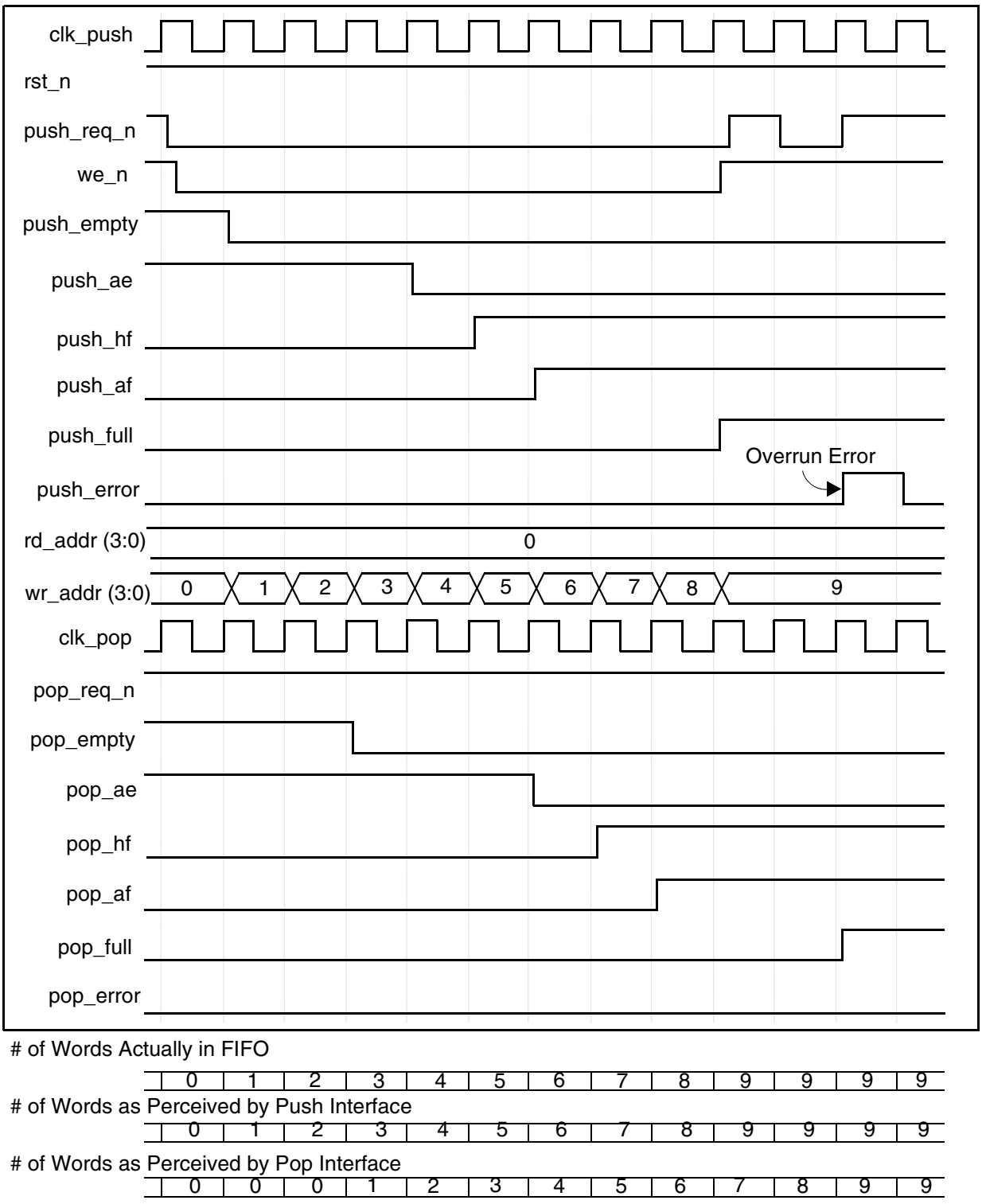


Figure 1-7 FIFO Non-power of 2 *depth* Pop Timing Waveforms

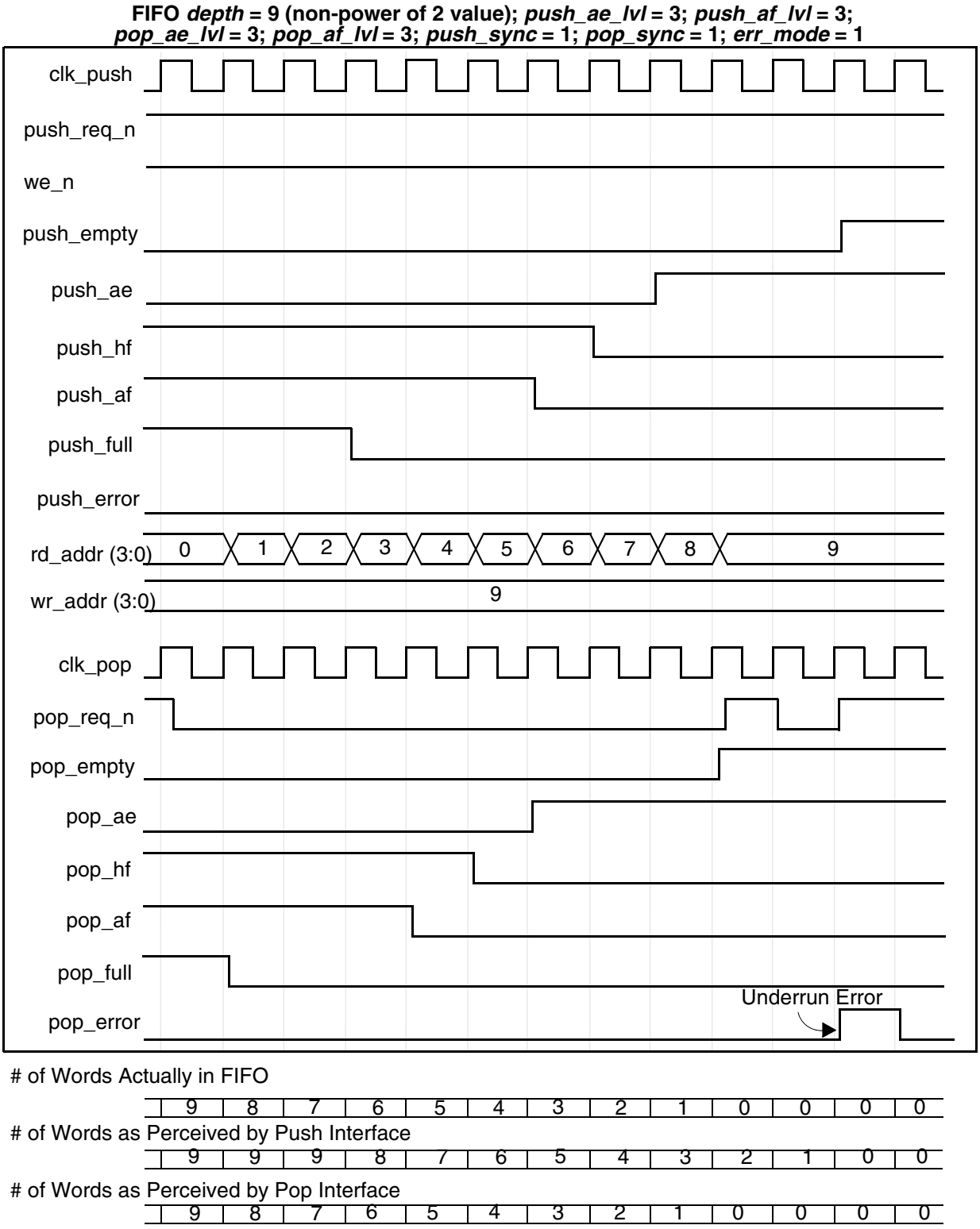
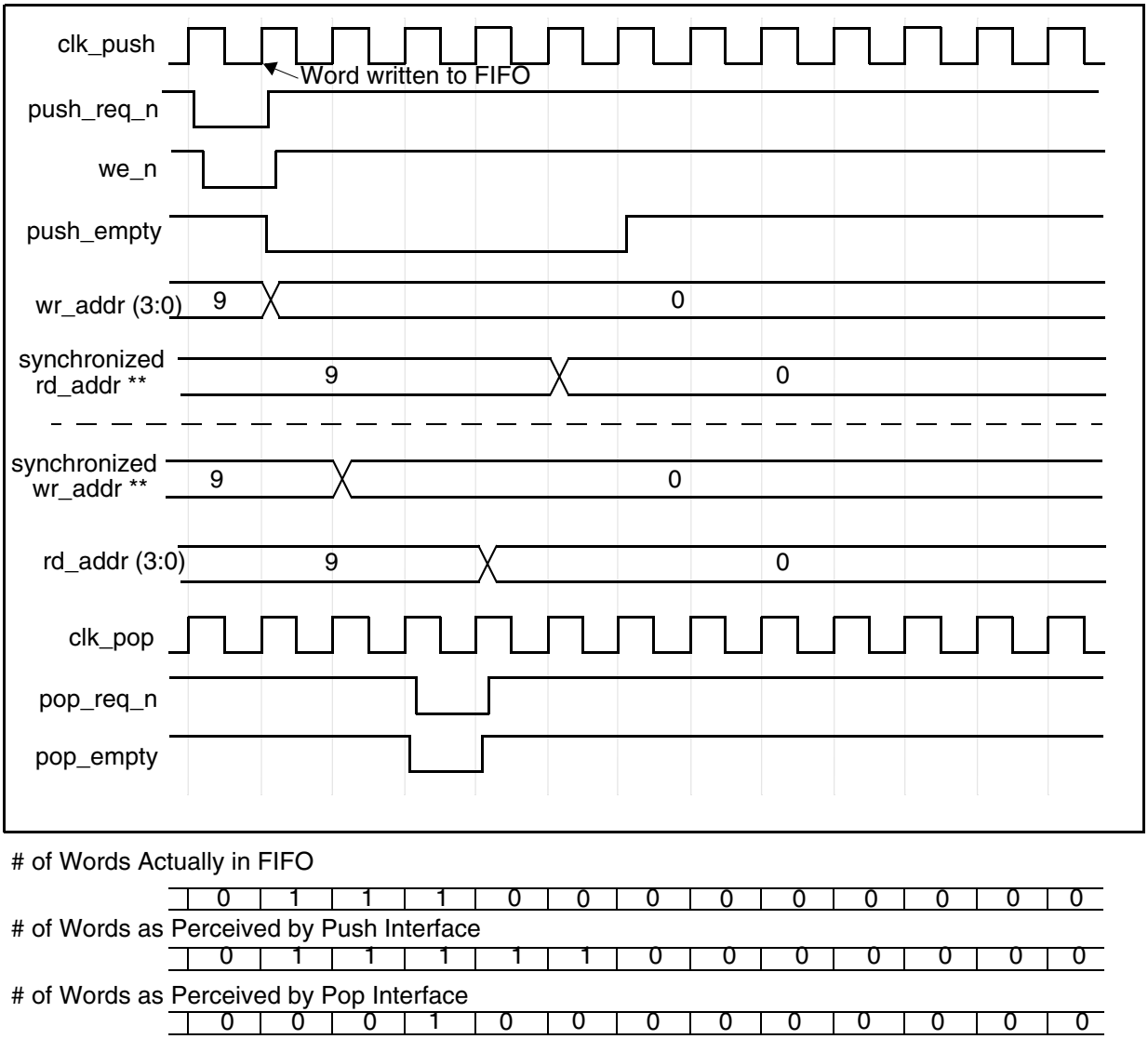


Figure 1-8 FIFO Single Word Timing Waveforms With Single-stage Synchronization

FIFO *depth* = 9 (non-power of 2 value); *push_ae_lvl* = 3; *push_af_lvl* = 3; *pop_ae_lvl* = 3; *pop_af_lvl* = 3; *push_sync* = 1; *pop_sync* = 1



# of Words Actually in FIFO

0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

# of Words as Perceived by Push Interface

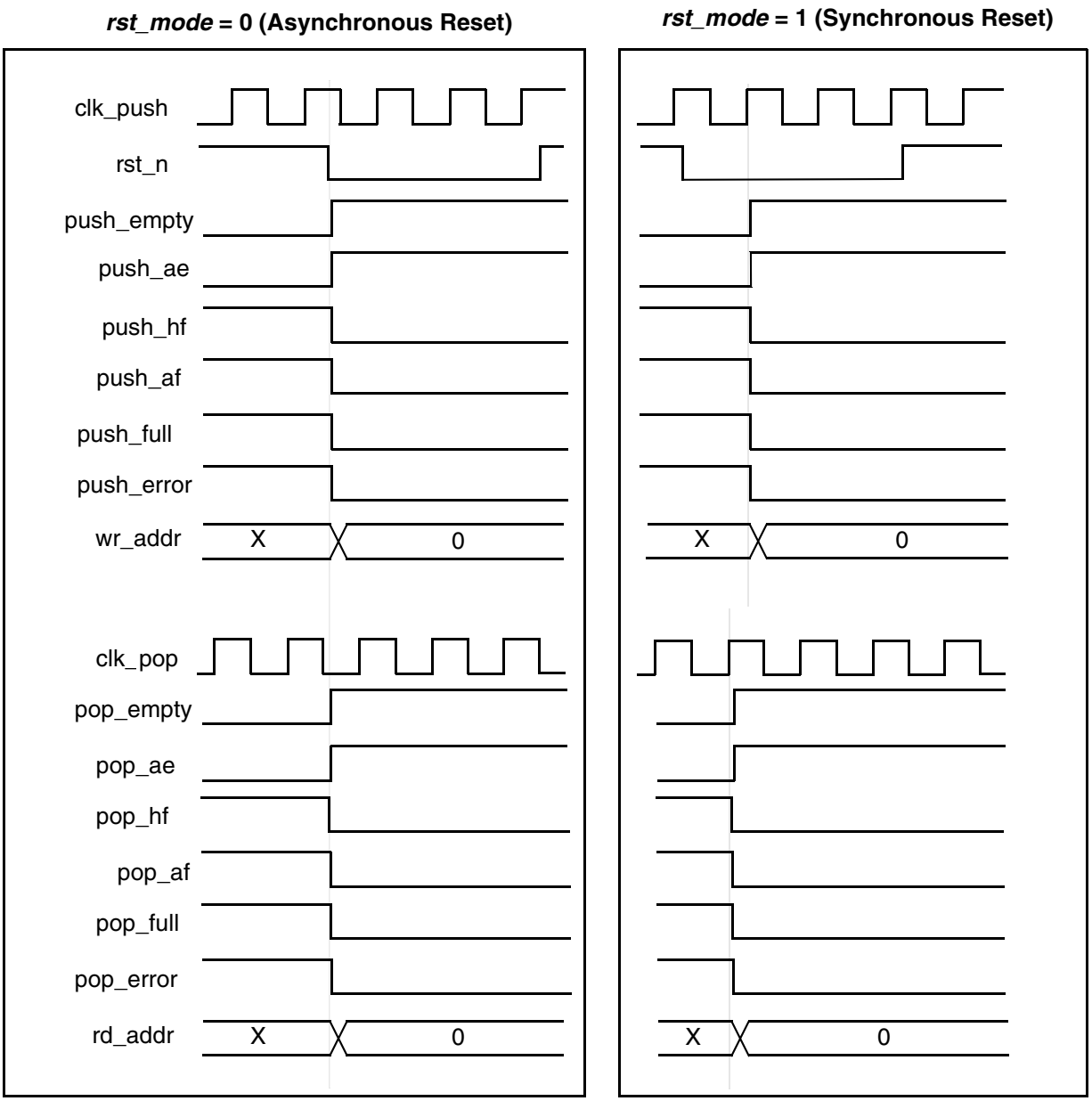
0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

# of Words as Perceived by Pop Interface

0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

** Note: For clarity in illustrating operation, the synchronized addresses inside the controller are not shown as being Gray coded. In the actual synthetic design Gray coded addresses are used in synchronization across clock boundaries.

Figure 1-9 Reset Timing Waveforms



Related Topics

- Memory – FIFO Overview
- DesignWare Building Block IP User Guide

HDL Usage Through Component Instantiation - VHDL

```
library IEEE,DWARE;
use IEEE.std_logic_1164.all;
use DWARE.DWpackages.all;
use DWARE.DW_foundation_comp.all;

entity DW_fifoctl_s2_sf_inst is
  generic (inst_depth       : INTEGER := 8;  inst_push_ae_lvl : INTEGER := 2;
           inst_push_af_lvl : INTEGER := 2;
           inst_pop_ae_lvl  : INTEGER := 2;
           inst_pop_af_lvl  : INTEGER := 2;
           inst_err_mode    : INTEGER := 0;
           inst_push_sync   : INTEGER := 2;
           inst_pop_sync    : INTEGER := 2;
           inst_rst_mode    : INTEGER := 0;
           inst_tst_mode    : INTEGER := 0);
  port (inst_clk_push   : in std_logic;    inst_clk_pop    : in std_logic;
        inst_rst_n      : in std_logic;    inst_push_req_n : in std_logic;
        inst_pop_req_n  : in std_logic;    we_n_inst       : out std_logic;
        push_empty_inst : out std_logic;   push_ae_inst    : out std_logic;
        push_hf_inst    : out std_logic;   push_af_inst    : out std_logic;
        push_full_inst  : out std_logic;   push_error_inst : out std_logic;
        pop_empty_inst  : out std_logic;   pop_ae_inst     : out std_logic;
        pop_hf_inst     : out std_logic;   pop_af_inst     : out std_logic;
        pop_full_inst   : out std_logic;   pop_error_inst  : out std_logic;
        wr_addr_inst : out std_logic_vector(bit_width(inst_depth)-1
                                                           downto 0);
        rd_addr_inst : out std_logic_vector(bit_width(inst_depth)-1
                                                           downto 0);
        push_word_count_inst : out std_logic_vector(bit_width(inst_depth+1)-1
                                                           downto 0);
        pop_word_count_inst  : out std_logic_vector(bit_width(inst_depth+1)-1
                                                           downto 0);
        inst_test            : in std_logic    );
end DW_fifoctl_s2_sf_inst;

architecture inst of DW_fifoctl_s2_sf_inst is
begin
  -- Instance of DW_fifoctl_s2_sf
  U1 : DW_fifoctl_s2_sf
    generic map (depth => inst_depth,   push_ae_lvl => inst_push_ae_lvl,
                 push_af_lvl => inst_push_af_lvl,
                 pop_ae_lvl => inst_pop_ae_lvl,
                 pop_af_lvl => inst_pop_af_lvl,   err_mode => inst_err_mode,
                 push_sync => inst_push_sync,   pop_sync => inst_pop_sync,
                 rst_mode => inst_rst_mode,  tst_mode => inst_tst_mode )
    port map (clk_push => inst_clk_push,   clk_pop => inst_clk_pop,
              rst_n => inst_rst_n,   push_req_n => inst_push_req_n,
```

```
                pop_req_n => inst_pop_req_n,   we_n => we_n_inst,
                push_empty => push_empty_inst,   push_ae => push_ae_inst,
                push_hf => push_hf_inst,   push_af => push_af_inst,
                push_full => push_full_inst,   push_error => push_error_inst,
                pop_empty => pop_empty_inst,   pop_ae => pop_ae_inst,
                pop_hf => pop_hf_inst,   pop_af => pop_af_inst,
                pop_full => pop_full_inst,   pop_error => pop_error_inst,
                wr_addr => wr_addr_inst,   rd_addr => rd_addr_inst,
                push_word_count => push_word_count_inst,
                pop_word_count => pop_word_count_inst,   test => inst_test);
end inst;

-- pragma translate_off
configuration DW_fifoctl_s2_sf_inst_cfg_inst of DW_fifoctl_s2_sf_inst is
  for inst
  end for; -- inst
end DW_fifoctl_s2_sf_inst_cfg_inst;
-- pragma translate_on
```

HDL Usage Through Component Instantiation - Verilog

```
module DW_fifoctl_s2_sf_inst(inst_clk_push, inst_clk_pop, inst_rst_n,
                             inst_push_req_n, inst_pop_req_n, we_n_inst,
                             push_empty_inst, push_ae_inst, push_hf_inst,
                             push_af_inst, push_full_inst, push_error_inst,
                             pop_empty_inst, pop_ae_inst, pop_hf_inst,
                             pop_af_inst, pop_full_inst, pop_error_inst,
                             wr_addr_inst, rd_addr_inst,
                             push_word_count_inst, pop_word_count_inst,
                             inst_test );
  parameter depth = 8;
  parameter push_ae_lvl = 2;
  parameter push_af_lvl = 2;
  parameter pop_ae_lvl = 2;
  parameter pop_af_lvl = 2;
  parameter err_mode = 0;
  parameter push_sync = 1;
  parameter pop_sync = 1;
  parameter rst_mode = 0;
  parameter tst_mode = 0;
  `define addr_width 3 // ceil(log2(depth))
  `define count_width 4 // ceil(log2(depth+1))

  input inst_clk_push;
  input inst_clk_pop;
  input inst_rst_n;
  input inst_push_req_n;
  input inst_pop_req_n;
  output we_n_inst;
  output push_empty_inst;
  output push_ae_inst;
  output push_hf_inst;
  output push_af_inst;
  output push_full_inst;
  output push_error_inst;
  output pop_empty_inst;
  output pop_ae_inst;
  output pop_hf_inst;
  output pop_af_inst;
  output pop_full_inst;
  output pop_error_inst;
  output [`addr_width-1 : 0] wr_addr_inst;
  output [`addr_width-1 : 0] rd_addr_inst;
  output [`count_width-1 : 0] push_word_count_inst;
  output [`count_width-1 : 0] pop_word_count_inst;
  input inst_test;

  // Instance of DW_fifoctl_s2_sf
```

```
  DW_fifoctl_s2_sf #(depth, push_ae_lvl, push_af_lvl, pop_ae_lvl, pop_af_lvl,
                     err_mode, push_sync, pop_sync, rst_mode, tst_mode)
    U1 (.clk_push(inst_clk_push),   .clk_pop(inst_clk_pop),
        .rst_n(inst_rst_n),   .push_req_n(inst_push_req_n),
        .pop_req_n(inst_pop_req_n),   .we_n(we_n_inst),
        .push_empty(push_empty_inst),   .push_ae(push_ae_inst),
        .push_hf(push_hf_inst),   .push_af(push_af_inst),
        .push_full(push_full_inst),   .push_error(push_error_inst),
        .pop_empty(pop_empty_inst),   .pop_ae(pop_ae_inst),
        .pop_hf(pop_hf_inst),   .pop_af(pop_af_inst),
        .pop_full(pop_full_inst),   .pop_error(pop_error_inst),
        .wr_addr(wr_addr_inst),   .rd_addr(rd_addr_inst),
        .push_word_count(push_word_count_inst),
        .pop_word_count(pop_word_count_inst),   .test(inst_test)  );
endmodule
```

Revision History

For notes about this release, see the *DesignWare Building Block IP Release Notes*.

For lists of both known and fixed issues for this component, refer to the STAR report.

For a version of this datasheet with visible change bars, click here.

Date	Release	Updates
July 2020	DWBB_201912.5	■ Adjusted content and title of "Suppressing Warning Messages During Verilog Simulation" on page 15 and added the DW_SUPPRESS_WARN macro
October 2019	DWBB_201903.5	■ Added the "Disabling Clock Monitor Messages" section
March 2019	DWBB_201903.0	■ Removed minPower designation from this datasheet
January 2019	DWBB_201806.5	■ Updated example in "HDL Usage Through Component Instantiation - VHDL" on page 23
October 2018	DWBB_201806.3	■ Enhanced the description of the *depth* parameter in Table 1-2 on page 3
December 2017	DWBB_201709.2	■ Added "Simulation Methodology" on page 14 to explain how to simulate synchronization of Gray coded pointers between clock domains
October 2017	DWBB_201709.1	■ Replaced the synthesis implementations in Table 1-3 on page 4 with the str implementation ■ Added this Revision History table and the document links on this page

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